

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request entry of the following amendments and remarks contained herein in response to the non-final Office Action mailed December 4, 2006.

Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment and remarks contained herein place the instant application in condition for allowance.

Upon entry of the amendments in this response, claims 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 13 – 19, 21 – 27, and 29 are pending. In particular, Applicants amend claims 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 13 – 19, 21 – 27, and 29 and cancel claims 5, 12, 20, and 28 without prejudice, waiver, or disclaimer. Applicants cancel claims 5, 12, 20, and 28 merely to reduce the number of disputed issues and to facilitate early allowance and issuance of other claims in the present application. Applicants reserve the right to pursue the subject matter of these canceled claims in a continuing application, if Applicants so choose, and do not intend to dedicate the canceled subject matter to the public. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims are respectfully requested.

I. Claim Objections

The Office Action indicates that claims 1, 14, 15, and 16 are objected to because of alleged insufficient antecedent basis related to the term “second recipient.” Applicants amend claims 1, 14, 15, and 16, as indicated above, and submit that claims 1, 14, 15, and 16 are in condition for allowance.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112

The Office Action indicates that claims 5, 12 – 13, 17, 20, 28, and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention. Applicants amend 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 13 – 19, 21 – 27, and 29, as indicated above. Applicants submit that

these amendments comply with the Office Action's request and that claims 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 13 – 19, 21 – 27, and 29, as amended are allowable in view of 35 U.S.C. §112.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102

A. Claim 1 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Publication Number 2003/0120805 ("*Couts*"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 1 recites:

A communication method comprising:
receiving an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user;
prompting the first user for permission to convey the IM message to a third user;
determining whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a "communication method comprising... ***indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***" as recited in claim 1, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 5, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender" (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being

unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 1 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 5, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness. More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 1, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 1, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

B. Claim 9 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 9 recites:

A communication method comprising:
receiving an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user;
conveying the IM message to a third user;
determining whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 9, as amended, is allowable over the cited art

for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “communication method comprising... ***indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 9, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 12, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 9 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 12, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 9 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 9, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 9, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

C. Claim 14 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as

allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 14 recites:

A communication system comprising:
receive logic configured to receive an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user; and
prompting logic configured to prompt the first user for permission to convey the IM message to a third user;
determining logic configured to determine whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 14, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “communication system comprising... ***indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 14, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 5, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 14 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 5, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 14 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the

prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 14, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 14, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

D. Claim 15 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 15 recites:

A communication system comprising:
means for receiving an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user; and
means for prompting the first user for permission to convey the IM message to a third user;
means for determining whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
means for indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 15, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “communication system comprising... ***means for indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 15, as amended.

More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 5, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 15 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 5, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 15 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness. More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 15, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 15, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

E. Claim 16 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 16 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 16 recites:

A computer-readable medium comprising:
computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable
device to receive an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to

a second user; and

computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to prompt the first user for permission to convey the IM message to a third user;

computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to determine whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and

computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 16, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “computer-readable medium comprising... ***computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 16, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 20, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 16 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 20, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 16 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 16, as

amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 16, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

F. Claim 23 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 23 recites:

A communication system comprising:
receive logic configured to receive an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user; and
conveying logic configured to convey the IM message to a third user;
determining logic configured to determine whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
indicating logic configured to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 23, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “communication system comprising... ***indicating logic configured to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 23, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 5, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat

session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 23 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 5, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 23 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 23, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 23, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

G. Claim 24 is Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 24 recites:

A communication system comprising:
means for receiving an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user; and
means for conveying the IM message to a third user;
means for determining whether the second user is currently

engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
means for indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 24, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a “communication system comprising... ***means for indicating to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***” as recited in claim 24, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 5, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender” (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 24 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 5, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 24 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 24, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 24, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must

provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2)."

H. Claim 25 is Allowable Over Couts

The Office Action indicates that claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, claim 25 recites:

A computer-readable medium comprising:
computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to receive an instant messaging (IM) message from a first user to a second user; and
computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to convey the IM message to a third user;
computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to determine whether the second user is currently engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user; and
computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user. (emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 25, as amended, is allowable over the cited art for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a "computer-readable medium comprising... ***computer-readable code adapted to instruct a programmable device to indicate to the first user, in response to determining that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with a fourth user, that the second user is engaged in an IM chat session with the fourth user***" as recited in claim 25, as amended. More specifically, the Office Action concedes, with regard to claim 28, that *Couts* do[es] not explicitly disclose querying [a] first sender about establishing a chat session between [a] first recipient and [a] second recipient or determining [a] first recipient is engaged in a chat session with [a] second sender" (OA page 8, last paragraph).

In the Office Action, claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Since amended claim 25 includes recitations similar to the recitations of canceled claim 28, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 25 is also not made obvious by *Couts* because the Office Action has failed to meet the burden of proof for a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). More specifically, the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) section 2143 discusses the requirements of a *prima facie* case for obviousness. That section provides that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness... the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claim 25, as amended, (as indicated by the Office Action), claim 25, as amended, is allowable over the cited art.

Additionally, Applicants submit that, pursuant to MPEP 2144, “[i]f the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).”

I. Claims 2 – 4, 10 – 11, 17 – 19, and 26 – 27 are Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claim 2 – 4, 10 – 11, 17 – 19, and 26 – 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Publication Number 2003-0120805 (“*Couts*”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection on the grounds that *Couts* does not disclose, teach, or suggest all of the claimed elements. More specifically, dependent claims 2 – 4 are believed to be allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from allowable independent claim 1. Dependent claims 10 – 11 are believed to be allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from allowable independent claim 9. Dependent claims 17 – 19 are believed to be allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from allowable independent claim 16. Dependent claims 26 – 27 are believed to be allowable

for at least the reason that these claims depend from allowable independent claim 25. *In re Fine, Minnesota Mining and Mfg.Co. v. Chemque, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 1294, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

A. Claims 6 – 8, 13, 21 – 22, and 29 are Allowable Over *Couts*

The Office Action indicates that claims 6 – 8, 13, 21 – 22, and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Couts*. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reason that *Couts* fails to disclose, teach, or suggest all of the elements of claims 6 – 8, 13, 21 – 22, and 29. More specifically, dependent claims 6 – 8 are believed to be allowable for at least the reason that these claims depend from allowable independent claim 1. Dependent claim 13 is believed to be allowable for at least the reason that this claim depends from allowable independent claim 9. Claims 21 – 22 are believed to be allowable for at least the reason that they depend from allowable independent claim 16. Claim 29 is believed to be allowable for at least the reason that this claim depends from allowable independent claim 25. *In re Fine, Minnesota Mining and Mfg.Co. v. Chemque, Inc.*, 303 F.3d 1294, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

V. Allegedly Inherent Subject Matter

In addition, in rejecting claims 1 – 4, 9 – 11, 14 – 19, and 23 – 27, the Office Action asserts that “a communication message is inherently an instant message.” Applicants respectfully traverse the finding of inherency. It is well established that “[t]o establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.” *In*

Re Anthony J. Robertson, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action fails to adequately establish that the subject matter of claims 1 – 4, 9 – 11, 14 – 19, and 23 – 27 is necessarily present. As the Office Action fails to provide any extrinsic evidence that makes clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present, Applicants respectfully submit that inherency has not been established. In accordance with *In re Robertson*, Applicants traverse the inherency finding, and submit the claims 1 – 4, 9 – 11, 14 – 19, and 23 – 27 are allowable over the cited art.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing amendments and for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully submit that all objections and/or rejections have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated, and that the now pending claims are in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested.

Any other statements in the Office Action that are not explicitly addressed herein are not intended to be admitted. In addition, any and all findings of inherency are traversed as not having been shown to be necessarily present. Furthermore, any and all findings of well-known art and Official Notice, or statements interpreted similarly, should not be considered well-known for the particular and specific reasons that the claimed combinations are too complex to support such conclusions and because the Office Action does not include specific findings predicated on sound technical and scientific reasoning to support such conclusions.

If, in the opinion of the Examiner, a telephonic conference would expedite the examination of this matter, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (770) 933-9500.

Respectfully submitted,



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